

## ALL NECKWEAR PRETTY

STYLES OF THE SEASON ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN YEARS.

Separate Gumpes and Collar Seems to Be the Preferred Style—Net One of the Most Satisfactory Materials to Use.

This is the heyday of the separate gumpes and collar. Fortunately for the woman who does not like to sew, or who does not know how to give her handwork the right style, the shops show separate gumpes and collars of all sorts.

One of the prettiest pieces of new neckwear is illustrated. The flat collar is made of ecru lace. To it is attached a wide square of ecru net, shaped like a tucker, made with up and down tucks in groups of three. This is edged with lace, felled in. The front closing is effected with glass buttons of yellow, with black centers. A band of ivory white satin, which starts under the collar and forms a graceful V in front, is a finishing touch worth noting.

Net is one of the most satisfactory materials for neckwear. It washes without changing color or losing shape if it is carefully ironed. A form of net gumpes which bids fair to gain warm weather popularity shows a round neck, deeper in front than in back, thus avoiding the ugly decapitation line, shirred on two cords.

Net gumpes, well made, without sleeves can be bought for 50 cents each. The easiest to adjust are shirred on elastic, which fits any one and holds the gumpes smooth and securely.

When buying a cheap net gumpes avoid shadow lace designs if you want the gumpes to retain the design after it is washed. In some of them the shadow design is put in with short threads, which are pulled out when the lace is washed. A good



net blouse is the result, which is all right if you like plain net.

A becoming style of net collar and gumpes for the woman who has a long, full, pre-Raphaelite throat, is made with a little vest cut in one with the collar, which fits smoothly over the throat. The vest and collar are set into a tucked net gumpes.

### Party Favor Holders.

Favor holders for children's parties come in the shape of big cakes, gloriously frosted, decorated with garlands and vines of tiny flowers and leaves, in natural colors, and fitted with invisible sticks for a number of slender wax candles. This cake is a non-edible affair formed of eight wedge-shaped boxes of about the size of a generous slice of layer confection and it is passed to each young guest in the same manner. As the frosting and the decorations are not of sugar, but of materials unaffected by time, the boxes, if promptly collected and put carefully away, may be used for several subsequent birth anniversaries.

## FITTING IDEAS INTO FASHIONS

New Art Seems to Be Upon Us in the Matter of the Costuming of Women.

To transform, in the good old Latin sense of the word, is the mission of the artist. This transforming, the expression of ideas and perceptions through different mediums, paint, marble, words, musical sounds, has developed a well-organized technique in the different arts. Today we are on the threshold of a new art, that of transforming ideas and perceptions into the clothes that we wear, of expressing the landscapes we see and the history we read through the medium of silks and serges.

Making clothes will always be one of the most restricted arts. Materials are comparatively few, the use of the garment must always be considered. The very highest and most subtle adaptation is required to strike the necessary note of freshness and originality and yet keep within the narrow confines of the art.

The American woman may look forward to artists who in the future will go a step further than the French couturier who gives us Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds in our hats and gowns, and will evolve our apparel from Corot and Troyon. Fancy the inspiration of wearing a gown reproducing the soul and spirit of an Inness, of a Turner!

There is even the prospect of a gown to express a Chopin waltz or a Tchaikowsky concerto, a prospect which with the advent of interpretative dancing does not seem very remote.

## HANDSOME AFTERNOON GOWN



An afternoon gown of lemon colored charmeuse with lace yoke and trimmings of silk hand embroidery.

## FOR THE DRESSING TABLE

Little Catch-All Trays May Be Upholstered to Match the Bedroom's Color Scheme.

Catch-all trays for the dressing table are exquisitely dainty affairs which anyone can upholster to match the bedroom's color scheme. They come in round or square form, have inch-wide sides or frames of white celluloid or white enameled wood, and glass bottoms, the latter lined with cretonne, brocade silk or embroidered linen.

Really charming little catch-alls may be evolved from the bon-bon receptacles shaped like small hat boxes of tan leather secured with a leather strap that is arranged to hang at one side as though recently taken off. These boxes are lined with satin, silk or pongee matching the coloring of the room and are exceedingly substantial as well as unique.

### Wrist-Band Umbrella.

Don't let your pretty new hat get ruined because of the nuisance of "toting" an umbrella. If you have a wrist-band umbrella, you won't in the least mind carrying it, even when rain is not a certainty, for the leather strap at the end of its abbreviated handle holds its ferrule far from the ground and out of the way of your ankles. Any handle can be adapted to this new fashion. Just take your pet umbrella to the jewelry repairer, show him where you wish the handle amputated and the strap adjusted, and in a few days you will have a hat protector that will never be a bore to carry.

### Volle Parasols.

While they certainly will not serve the original purpose of a sunshade, the parasols of volle, braided in effective designs, are surely attractive to look at, and when made of the same material as one's gown complete the costume in a satisfying manner. Sunshades of ratine are a trifle more practical.

### "Nell Rose" Handbags.

"Nell rose," the lovely new shade of cerise named in honor of Miss Eleanor Woodrow Wilson, appears in a series of handbags of the finest of pin seal-skin. They are mounted on invisible steel frames, have handles of self-material or of steel linking, and self-colored linings of moire of fine glace kid. Legal-sized envelopes of the same pelt and color, made with two flap-covered compartments on the front side, have strap handles crossing the back and interiors fitted with a complete vanity equipment in addition to handkerchief, purse and cardcase receptacles. The "Nell rose" handbag series also includes the square, oblong and blunt-topped triangle shapes.

### Waistlines to Stay Large as Ever.

Though the smaller waist was promised last year, there seems very little likelihood that it will become fashionable. Still, that there is a decided curve will be realized when the long, straight lines of the past are compared with the more symmetrical ones of the present day.

Nine dresses out of ten new ones are draped, and, though the materials are treated with such magical cunning that no appearance of overweight is present, everything else is done to prevent rotundity.

### With Ostrich Feathers.

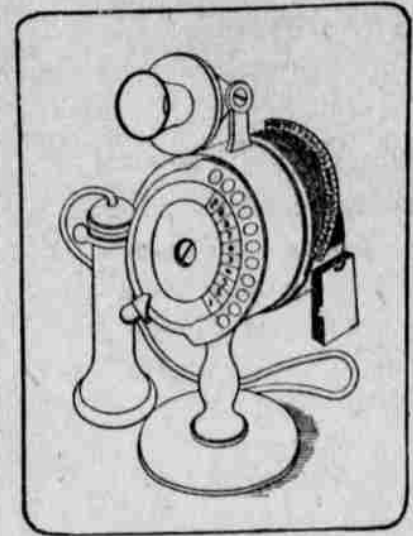
The use of ostrich feathers on neckwear has put in the hands of women an opportunity to use idle feathers. Pick or cut the tiny fronds from the stem and use them as a fringe on a two-tier collar. This is quite a fad in Paris. Because of its ornamental and economical qualities the fad is worthy of adoption.

## The ELECTRICAL WORLD

### DIRECTORY ON A TELEPHONE

Any Address May Be Found When Desired Within Minimum Space of Time by Late Invention.

In describing a telephone directory, invented by J. Sontheimer of Lincoln, Neb., the Scientific American says: "This invention relates to telephone directories, and more particularly to a device which comprises a plurality of circular members carrying reference characters and provided with



Telephone Directory.

means whereby any desired reference is rapidly found. The directory can be easily attached to a telephone, and will not interfere with its action or add much to its bulk. The invention provides a directory carrying telephone references and addresses of such parties with whom most of the telephone connections are made, and locates such references when desired with a minimum expenditure of time."

### CHECK LEAKAGE OF CURRENT

Experiments Made in Italy to Prevent Accumulation of Salt on High-Tension Wires.

Experiments have been made in Italy to discover the best form of insulator for high-tension transmission lines which run near the sea. It is found that in the vicinity of the sea a thick layer of salt accumulates on the insulator, and serves as a conductor to cause leakage of the current to ground, says the Scientific American. The Italian experimenters have discovered that the incrustation forms chiefly on parts which are not protected from the wind and rain. The ordinary insulator for high-tension purposes consists of a number of petticoats or bells, in which the salt accumulates to a considerable depth. For this reason it was found best to provide an insulator with an almost flat bell, which would be so exposed to the weather that the crust could not form to any harmful extent. Insulators of this type were used with perfect success over a period of eighteen months on a 25,000-volt line. Under tests in the laboratory they withstood 75,000 volts dry, and 30,000 in a heavy rain.

### HEAT ROBE BY ELECTRICITY

Using Garment Is Like Taking Turkish Bath at Home—Useful in Breaking Up Colds.

The electric heated garment is made up in the form of a bath or lounging robe of woolen material. There is an interlining in which there are 7,000 feet of specially constructed magnet wire through which current taken from the lamp socket is allowed to pass, says the Popular Electricity. The wire is so constructed that it is as pliable as thread and very durable.



Electrically Heated Robe.

The additional weight of the wire is only 20 ounces. As the current passes through the wire it is heated up in a very few minutes to any temperature desired.

There is no electric shock experienced when wearing the garment, but the heating effect is wonderfully efficient. They say that using it is like taking a Turkish bath at home, the heat causing profuse perspiration which is efficient in breaking up colds, treating rheumatism, etc.

### New Telegraph System.

Two musical tones, received through a telephone though sent by the usual key, are being used to replace the dot and dash in telegraphy in an experimental way in England.

## DISHES WASHED BY MACHINE

Electric Apparatus Will Operate as Fast as Dirty Crockery Is Placed on Rack.

A motor-driven dish-washing machine capable of cleansing 2,000 to 2,500 dishes per hour, its output being limited only by the speed of the operator in loading the dishes, is described in the Electrical World Magazine.

A wheel of metal revolves slowly half immersed in a tank of hot soapy water, and on this wheel the plates, cups and saucers are cradled in spring clamps during the process of washing. By means of a cam arrangement each cradle is automatically opened by the time it reaches the position uppermost on the wheel, where, one at a time, the wheel revolves, conveying the dishes down into and through the soapy water, where two high-speed propellers serve to create a strong current over the surface of each plate.

Each dish thus receives an individual washing, and as the large wheel revolves at the rate of about three times a minute, a single plate is immersed and being vigorously washed during ten to fifteen seconds. As the plates emerge from the soaped-water solution, a cam-operated valve is opened and sprays them thoroughly with hot clean water.

Another cam automatically opens the cradle, in succession, allowing the plates to slide down onto a conveyor which separates the flat dishes from the cups, discharging the latter onto one shelf and delivering the plates to a slowly rotating rack wheel, from which they are taken by the attendant. The plates come from the machine so warm that they are quickly dried by evaporation. Drains are arranged so that the large tank can be emptied and flushed, while the addition of the fresh rinsing water constantly renews the contents of the tank.

The entire device can be driven by a motor to one-horse-power rating, which operates through silent rawhide pinions, chain sprockets and worm gears. Several of these machines are in use in large hotel kitchens, and the record on a preliminary test of one of these practical installations was the washing of 17,000 pieces, nicking only two.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT IS UNIQUE

Tiny Lamp Is Set in Bottom of Opera Glass Bag or Box—Owner May Follow Libretto.

To most people a cursory glance at the program before any entertainment is sufficient, but music lovers often like to follow the score during the opera and are unable to do so



Novel Electric Light.

when the house is in darkness. For their benefit an opera-glass box has been designed that has a tiny electric lamp and battery in the bottom. The lamp is at one end of the box and by pressing a button it will give forth enough light for the owner to read his or her libretto.

This recalls, however, that in Covent Garden Opera House, London, several years ago, regular attendants to the Wagner festivals being given there brought with them pocket electric lamps. The continual flashing of these lights produced a weird fiery effect.

## ELECTRICAL NOTES

Swedish railroads have decided to adopt flashlights in the signaling system.

An automatic telephone system is to be introduced into the principal cities of New Zealand.

A perfect dynamo that weighs but a quarter of an ounce has been made by a French electrician.

Using three candlepower per capita, Denver claims to be the best lighted city in the United States.

Chestnut is being used as a substitute for cedar telegraph and telephone poles. It is very durable.

More than 20,000 lamp filaments of 20 candlepower each can be manufactured from one pound of tantalum.

An electrically operated device for analyzing and registering the quality of furnace gases is a recent French invention.

Climatic conditions in some parts of California are so favorable that electrical engineers eventually expect to transmit current at from 200,000 to 250,000 volts.

## BUTCHER BIRD'S DIET

Eastern Variety Consumes Nothing But Animal Matter.

Consumption of Grasshoppers Far Outweighs Harm Done to Other Birds and Beetles—Capable of Doing Much Good.

(By F. E. L. BEAL.)

The southern butcher bird in some of its numerous forms, is found over much of the United States, and is especially common on the Pacific coast. All the forms retire southward at the approach of winter and in many localities are replaced during the cold season by the northern butcher bird, which comes down from the north and winters in the United States.

The butcher bird resembles a bird of prey in form of beak and to a certain extent in food habits, but it has no talons such as enable the true birds of prey to seize their victim and hold it while tearing it to pieces.

For the investigation of the food of the southern butcher bird 124 stomachs of the western sub-species were examined and 88 of the eastern. The western bird showed 2.5 per cent. of vegetable substances in their stomachs but the eastern ones contained nothing but animal matter. The animal portion of the food of western butcher birds consists of 83 per cent. spiders and a few snails, 2 per cent. and ver-



Southern Butcher Bird.

tebrates 12 per cent. The stomachs of the eastern forms show 68 per cent. spiders 4 per cent., and vertebrates 28 per cent.

The difference is undoubtedly due to climate, the western bird being able to find insects all the year round, while the eastern one gets very few during the winter.

While the southern butcher bird eats a few birds and some useful insects, its diet is on the whole very much in its favor, as the consumption of grasshoppers far outweighs the harm to birds and beetles. As a feature of the landscape, and as lending animation to rural scenes, the shrike, or butcher bird, in California is a pronounced success, and, while not so numerous in the east, it is just as attractive and is doing the same good by its food habits.

## DAIRY NOTES

A cow has a peculiarly sensitive and delicate organization.

Regularity should be the keynote of every successful dairy system.

Make a study of foods, and feed a balanced ration. This will save waste.

When cut in the milk and cured, the oat and pea hay is most palatable and nutritious.

A good dairy cow should have all the feed she will eat and digest, and keep in good health.

Successful dairying depends entirely on right methods in breeding, feeding and management.

The dairymen who are not successful do not apply ordinary business principles to their calling.

Success in dairy farming depends not only on good stock, but also on good common sense work.

Stir the cream twice a day, using a long-handled spoon which will reach to the bottom of the cream jar.

With good cows, good food, good stables, all profits can be wiped out by an ignorant or cruel stable man.

There may be occasional bad luck in the dairy business, but it almost invariably follows bad management.

An exposed or an abused cow will give less milk, and that milk of a poorer quality, than one well cared for.

It is a well known fact that the cow that makes the largest profit is given the best care and most comfortable shelter.

Heifers require a larger amount of feed for the production of a certain amount of milk than do older cows. They have to grow.

The man with the hammer really is engaged in a process of slow suicide. And it isn't a happy death he is treating himself to, either.

The demands of a cow are imperative. The dairymen who consults his own convenience, and disregards the comfort of his dairy herd, suffers loss.

## FEEDING AND CARE OF GEES

One of the Cheapest and Easiest of All Domestic Fowls to Raise—Method of Management.

Geese are one of the cheapest and easiest of all domestic fowls to raise, says the Farm and Fireside. They require little shelter at any time, and if given plenty of pasture, will gather the largest portion of their food from the fields. They are very easily and quickly fattened for market and bring very good prices. This is the method for managing breeding and market geese: Never mate over two females to each gander. Never use females less than two or three years of age. They are allowed to run in a pasture where they have plenty of grass to eat and water to swim in. In winter and during the laying season feed them lightly the following ration: Bran, four parts; shorts, two parts; cornmeal, one part; and in winter cut clover, steamed, four parts, is added. A goose will lay 30 to 40 eggs in a season, if she is allowed to sit. The eggs require 30 days for incubation, and invariably hatch well.

Gooslings are removed from the incubators as soon as dry, and placed in brooders where the heat for the first 24 hours is 90 degrees. After the first 24 hours the heat is reduced daily until the gooslings are ten to fifteen days old. Beginning the third morning after hatching the gooslings are fed as follows, four times daily, by measure: Bran, one part; rolled oats, one part; cornmeal shorts, one part. This mixture is dampened with skim milk until it will crumble. Grass, grit, and drinking water are always before them.

Water is given in fountains, so they cannot get into it. They are fed as mentioned until they are eight weeks old, when those for market are closely confined to be fattened, and fed as follows, three times daily, all they will eat: Bran, two parts; shorts, one part; oil meal and beef scraps, one part; cornmeal, one part, dampened until it will crumble. Whole corn is frequently given. Green food, grit and water are always before them.

## FEEDING SILAGE IN SUMMER

Missouri Expert Says It Is Cheaper Than Blue Grass Pasture—Formation of Good Dairy Cow.

Dean Mumford of the Missouri college of agriculture makes the statement that cows can be maintained more cheaply on silage than they can be carried through the summer on blue-grass pasture where the land costs about \$100 per acre and is suitable for growing corn.

He says that there is very little pasture land where a cow and a calf can be pastured on less than one and one-half acres, but it is entirely possible to get twelve and one-half to twenty tons of silage from one acre. A cow and her calf can be carried through the summer on two pounds of clover hay and thirty-five pounds of silage per day as well or better



Princess Salatine Carlotta, Owned by University of Missouri, Produced 18,405 Pounds of Milk and 721 Pounds of Butter in One Year.

than on blue-grass pasture. Thus he declares that you can carry a cow and her calf six months on less than a half-acre of silage.

The good dairy cow has a broad forehead, indicating intelligence and a kindly disposition. She has a short thin neck not at all beefy, in which veins are plainly manifest. She is narrow through the front shoulders and thick chested, indicating good lung capacity.

She has a large, well rounded stomach, showing capacity for storage of food and water, from which milk is to be manufactured. She has broad hips and a good width through the flanks, giving plenty of room of lacteal organs. There is also a gentle incline from her shoulders to her rump. The udder is large and soft, hanging down well between her hind legs and extending forward and backward in a well balanced proportion. Her legs are short and her hair is a glossy color.

Egg-Eating Habit.

Egg-eating is a habit that starts with hens, generally, that are out of condition. In other words, when the hen gets too fat and also when there is a scarcity of lime in the bill of fare the shells of the eggs become thin. When being laid these soft-shelled eggs usually break and the hen thus acquires a taste. It is always best to gather the eggs several times a day so that there will be no chance for breakage by hens crowding on the nest or by a newly laid egg striking those already laid.

### Removing Old Knives.

To get the old knives off a sickle, just hold the sickle strip on an anvil, or whatever you use for an anvil, letting the knife stand over the edge, and one or two blows above the rivets will take the old knife off. In other words, let the old knife be 1/2 own chisel to cut the rivets off.